

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

日七十月三閏年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macedo, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Shewan, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Hongkong, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
A. MELVILL, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4½ " "
" 12 " " 5½ " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

For sale.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co.,
Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

FOR SALE.

THE British Iron Barque "BEN-CLUTHA," 997 Tons Register, as she now lies at anchor in CHEEPOO Harbour.

For Particulars, &c., apply to

Messrs H. SEXTON & Co., Chefoo.

Hongkong, April 28, 1879. my28

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT is authorised to SIGN our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879. jn6

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jrs

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 8 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolution passed the Day.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1879.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

my20

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.

SEALING TENDERS for the Extension of BOILER SHED; REPAIRS to ROOF, PILLARS, &c., at H.M. NAVAL YARD, will be received by the Underigned on or before TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.

Plan and Specification can be seen on application at the NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

JOHN BREMMER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M.'s Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1879. my27

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are Requested to furnish the Underigned with a LIST of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jn30

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my20

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on Shareholders Capital, payable at the Office of the Secretaries, on the 28th Instant, to SHAREHOLDERS of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1879. my23

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my29

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1878.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, will be Open and Ready for the use of MEMBERS, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct my BUSINESS of MARINE SURVEYOR during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, May 6th, 1879. jn6

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 101.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that information has been Received from Captain CHAD of the O. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer FUYEW, that on the 8th Instant, he passed a sunken Junk on the South side of the Channel about 5 miles inside the "Tungsha" Light-vessel, the "Kintan" Light-vessel bearing about N.W. by N.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

GERALD E. WELLESLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 9th May, 1879. my18

PHOTOGRAPHY.

C. POPPELBAUM

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he has taken over the BUSINESS of Mr. H. SCHUREN—well-known in Hongkong—and is prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS daily from 8 a.m. till 1 p.m. Having previously been employed by Mr. SCHUREN, and had long experience in some of the most Celebrated Studios in Europe, he will take any Work in PHOTOGRAPHY, and is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who favour him with their Patronage. Photographs enlarged to life-size and finished in Artistic Style. Any Pictures not meeting with the approval of Patrons will not be charged for.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my21

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship Alaska, Captain SEABURY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Tigre, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before TO-DAY, the 18th Instant, at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FIFTY DAYS, the 23rd Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 16, 1879. my24

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Ex "Iraouaddy."

I Y No. 1309, Mr Ivir, 1 cask Wine, from Marseilles.

Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG,"

Captain ASBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 19th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Hongkong, May 15, 1879. my18

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

One of the Company's Steamers

will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, May 16, 1879. my23

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "EDWARD MAY,"

Capt. JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "COLUMBUS,"

BEADLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 5th of May.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 25, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark "VESUVIUS,"

Captain CULL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "ONEIDA,"

Captain OLYMA, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "N

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Policies accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels, or on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Mails.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDIAN, TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GWALIOR, Captain J. O. BABOT, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 20th May, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 7, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamships CITY OF TOKIO and ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th, and on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. respectively, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m. of 19th May, and 25th respectively. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES.

ALSO,
PONDIOHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th of May, 1879, at —, the Company's S. S. IRADUADY, Commandant GAVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 28th of May, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about May 31st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER PART.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.10 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$18.60.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 4.—Vol. VII.

OF THE

CHINA REVIEW.

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Bulls of the Shi-king. Translations of Chinese School-books. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. Alchemy in China.

Appendix to Wylie's "Coins of the T'ang Dynasty." "Eien Fung" Period. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—A Few Petty Additions to Dr Douglas' Dictionary.

Trouble in China. Ancient Vases. Inheritance. Greeting the Spring. Adoption. The Term Kwai. Mongol and Yuan-pao. Lashool Vases. Chinese Coins.

Coronation of the King of Loosho. The Outer Alphabet. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office, Luon Hing Street; Ohn Heung Low Hotel, Luon Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fat, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Chuen Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong Hong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Chong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Chong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chiu Sing Ho, Measur Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Choo, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;

BY

N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore.—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore literature.—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology.—Pall Mall Budget.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes.—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book.—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information.—Ill. London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher.—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions.—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent a new genre.—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the servant.—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white.—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject.—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions.—London and China Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology.—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people.—North China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale.—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end.—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume.—Shanghai Courier.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter.—Japan Mail.

Pleasantly written and instructive.—Straits Times.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory.—New York Nation.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore.—London Tatler.

We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane.—New York Evening Post.

Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness.—Australasian.

Notes savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants.—Le République française (Paris).

Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano.—Revista di Roma.

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore.—Dublin University Magazine.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879.

Intimations.

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Intimations.

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HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
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BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
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PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
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PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery,
to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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EXHIBITION, 1876.

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CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND LEAD
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CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
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17my79 1w 52t 17m:30

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most efficacious in curing either the dangerous malady or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
north.Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race—
coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most efficacious remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers.
These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 535, Oxford Street, London.A few years of countenance that may estimate from the
thousands.

20ap78 1w 52t 17m:30

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now
estimated to those of the Chinese Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco
and Australia.

Intimations.

CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG.NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it im-
partes immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
mischief as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.
Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w 52t 17m:30

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-
rrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1866) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
superior value of this remedy, that we
cannot too frequently urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

4jan79 1w 52t 4jul79

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PRACTICE. By Dr. J. J. MITCHELL. Second Edition. Or-
iental Series. 8vo. Price, \$1.00.Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
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Intimations.

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APPROPRIATE FOR DELICATE
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CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR RECTAL USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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THE
LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST
ECONOMICALCENTRIFUGAL PUMP
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REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.

NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.

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ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING RED-PLATEFor full Particulars apply to
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ENGINEERS,
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LONDON.

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28dec78 1w 52t 17m:30

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,Lea Perrins
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14dec78 1w 52t 14dec79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle agent; are mild in their operation; safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON, :
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,And by Special Appointments to
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THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

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WATCHES, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from £2
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Presentation, Repeater, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Work-
men's Watches of Extra Strength.CLOCKS—For Churches, Towers, or Public Buildings, Dining or
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Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. Astronomical, Exquisite Clocks,
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Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,
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5oct78 1w 52t 5oct79

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Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.BARNETT SON, and FOSTER,
Engineers, 25,
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4jan79 1w 52t 4jan79

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleter-
ious drug, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
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(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

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Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effect most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,
each having the words, "Keating's Cough
Lozenges" engraved on the Government
stamp.KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETENED, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-
MISTS.Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London,
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5ap79 1w 52t 30sep79

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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

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News Agent, &c.

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Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YOKO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.8vo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS and PLANS,
byWM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and
CHAR. KING.COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNY, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TURNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, 4s. leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with Historical Notices
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and Ex-
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
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of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
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lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
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CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
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and PARASITICisms, &c., &c.The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The chief support of the
paper is of course derived from the native
community, amongst whom also are to be
found the guarantors and securities
necessary to place it on a business and
legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan,—
from Australia, California, Singapore,
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented
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justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000
copies. The advantages offered to adver-
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the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
them.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. It on the one hand
commands Chinese belief and interest
while on the other deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorial
news and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

4jan79 1w 52t 4jan79

To-day's Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE.

THE INNISKILLINGS
CHRISTY MINSTRELS,TUESDAY
—AND—
WEDNESDAY.
20th and 21st MAY, 1879.SONGS,
CLOG DANCE,
FLUTE DUET,
COMIC SONGS,
AND THE NEGRO FAROE,
entitledBOX AND COX.
To conclude with
THE NEGRO DANCE
SKIDADDLE.Doors Open at.....8.30 p.m.
To Commence at.....9.00 "Admission:—One Dollar.
First Seats.....50 Cents.
Third do.....25 "

PUNKERS.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my22

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. TREDAUD, will be de-
parted for the above Port
on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my19

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"NAMO,"
Capt. WERTON, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at
10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my21

FOR FOCHOW.

The British Ship
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Capt. HAYES, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auc-
tion on an early DATE, unless disposed
of privately, of which due Notice will
be given—Portions of INLAND LOT No. 105,
adapted for the erection of FIVE CHINESE
HOUSES on COCHRANE STREET, corner
of Gage Street, and FIVE HOUSES
on Gage Street, corner of Gutzlaff
Street.Plans may be seen, and all particulars
obtained at the OFFICES of

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road,
late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 5.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.
Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.
Chinese Running Hand.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
The Sadness of Separation, or Li Sao.
Historical Table of the High Officials Com-
posing the Central and Provincial
Governments of China.
Mr. King's letter to the *Sin King*.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Notes on the Language of the Formosan
Savages.
The Rainfall of Peking in connection
with the Sunspot Theory.
On some of the Constellations in the
Siberian.
Ancient Vases.
Anniversary of the Downfall of the
Yuen.
Crocodiles.
Mourning Etiquette.
The Land Tax.
Sanskrit Characters.
Zoology.
Mongol Alphabets.
The God of the Hearth.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

TO LET.

MAKING HOUSE.—WEST.

FIRST FLOOR and a GODOWN.

Rent \$80 & \$50 per Month respectively.

Apply to
E. S. BELLION.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"BELGIC," from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignees
risk and expense.H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16, *Zambesi*, British steamer, 1540,
A. Symons, Bombay April 28, Galle, Pen-
ang, and Singapore May 10, Malla and
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
May 17, 6.40 a.m., *Belgic*, British steamer,
1716, L. Meyer, San Francisco April 19,
0.50 p.m., and Yokohama May 10, 5.43
a.m., General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
May 17, *Pernambuco*, British steamer,
742, W. H. Hyde, Saigon May 12, Ribe-
ra, Melchers & Co.
May 17, *Advance*, Siamese barque, 336,
E. G. Spencer, Bangkok April 24, Ribe-
ra, Melchers & Co.
May 17, *Gauntlet*, British barque, 668,
B. C. Lucas, Sydney April 1, Coal.—Gibb,
Livingston & Co.
May 17, *Gwalior*, British steamer, 1700,
J. C. Babot, Shanghai May 12, Malla and
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
May 17, *Delphin*, German 3-m. schooner,
225, J. W. Lillenthal, Newchwang April
17, Peas.—WHEEL & Co.
May 17, *Peiho*, German barque, 281, C.
Christiansen, Bangkok April 16, Ribe-
ra, Melchers & Co.
May 17, *Excelsior*, American barque, 595,
D. B. Eddy, Nagasaki April 30, Coal.—
CAPTAIN.

DEPARTURES.

May 17, *Yotting*, for Swatow.
May 17, *Scotland*, for Saigon.
May 17, *Penedo*, for Saigon.
May 17, *Tigre*, for Yokohama.
May 17, *Gravina*, for Manila.
May 17, *Japan*, for Singapore, Penang, and
Calcutta.
May 17, *Venice*, for Singapore, Penang, and
Calcutta.
May 17, *Tigre*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Hailong, for Swatow, &c.
Onida, for San Francisco.
Conquest, for Hoihow & Haiphong.
Osirum, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zambesi*, for Hongkong: from South-
ampton, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thomson, and
child, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Wickham,
Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Messrs. J. A. Jones,
and Reeves; from Aden, Aest. Paymaster
Penicud, &c.; from Penang, 26 Chinese; from
Singapore, 100 Chinese.—For Yokohama:
from Southampton, Mr. Ricketts.—For
Shanghai: from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs.
Pirkin, 2 children and servant, Messrs H.
Dale, and Frayer.
Per *Belgic*, from San Francisco, &c.,
Messrs J. A. Mosely, and E. von Bergen,
and 102 Chinese.
Per *Gwalior*, from Shanghai: for Hong-
kong, Mr. Fitz Henry, and 21 Chinese; for
Southampton, Messrs Nield, and Davidson;
for Bombay, 1 Native.
Per *Pernambuco*, from Saigon, 10 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yotting*, for Swatow, Mr. and Mrs.
Anthony, and 66 Chinese.
Per *Japan*, for Singapore, &c., Mrs.
Jacob, Miss Byjohn, Lieut. Saunders, Dr.
Shooker, Messrs A. Apear, S. Apear, 30
Native deck, and 400 Chinese.
Per *Venice*, for Singapore, &c., Messrs
D. da Costa, B. Nooroodin, and A. T.
Almahomed, and Sundry Chinese.
Per *Scotland*, for Saigon, 260 Chinese.
Per *Penedo*, for Saigon, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Pernambuco* reports:
Moderate N.E. winds throughout.
The Siamese barque *Advance* reports:
Fine weather and light variable winds
throughout.
The German 3-masted schooner *Delphin*
reports: Calms and light southerly winds
till Tu nabont, from thence South-easterly
winds and calms. Some vessels seen, name
unknown.
The German barque *Peiho* reports:
Calms and N.E. winds throughout the
passage.
The American barque *Excelsior* reports:
Fine weather throughout.
The British steamer *Belgic* reports:
Sailed from San Francisco April 19th at
0.50 p.m., experienced strong S.W. winds
to whole northerly gales to the 133 Meri-
dian West, thence to Yokohama N.E. and
variable winds; arrived at Yokohama May
8th at 4.35 a.m., 17 days, 29 hours and 27
minutes from San Francisco, having crossed
the 180 Meridian in latitude 38.80 W.,
making the distance run 4942 miles.
Sailed from Yokohama May 10th at
5.43 a.m., experienced misty, rainy and
cloudy weather to China Coast, thence to
port very light S.W. monsoon. On the
11th instant, 360 miles from Yokohama
at 11 a.m., signalled O. & O. *Oswin*, and
on the 12th inst. off Turnabout Island
passed the U. S. gunboat *Albatross* firing
the American Ensign at the fore, bound
North; arrived at Hongkong May 17th at
6.40 a.m.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, and TAMSUI.—

For Hailong, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
19th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per *Dale*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the
19th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *Onida*, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the
24th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—

Per S. S. *Zambesi*, To-morrow, 18th inst.
Registry closes at 4.45 p.m. Mail
closes at 5 p.m. Late Letters received
from 5.10 to 6.30, with 18 cents
Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may
then be posted in the movable box
on board the Packet. The Post Office
will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. to-
morrow, and from 4 to 6.30 p.m.For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (Carrying
Mails for Pakhoi and Haioi).—Per *Conquest*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
18th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per *Diamonds*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 19th inst.For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUZH,
and LONDON.—Per *Deception*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 20th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—

Per *Namoa*, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednesday,
the 21st inst.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Belgic*, will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
31st inst., with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(expected the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 17, 1879.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$560

" Old " cash, —

" New Benares, cash, 520

" Old " cash, —

" New Malwa, credit, 750

" Allowance " Taels, —

" Old Malwa, credit, 750

" Allowance " Taels, —

E change.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/7

" Demand, ... 3/7

" 30 days' sight, ... 3/7

" 4 months' sight, ... 3/8

Credits, 6 " ... 3/8

Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/8

India, Wire, ... 22 1/2

" demand, ... 22 1/2

Shanghai, demand, ... 7 1/2

" 80 days' sight, ... 7 1/2

Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 73 1/2

Sovereigns, ... 5 1/2

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 50 % prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,450

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350

North China Ins. Co., \$1,250 ex div.

Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,730 ex div.

Chinese Insurance Co., \$230

H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$75

China Fire Ins. Co., \$175

H. K. & W. Dock Co., 1/2 prem.

H. K. & W. S. Boat Co., \$7 dia.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$13 ex div.

China Coast S. Nav. Co., \$15 ex div.

Hongkong Gas Co., \$70

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65

China Sugar Refining Co., \$187

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 4113

Do. of 1877, 4110

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, May 17, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.000

Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.950

Do. 4 P.M. ... —

THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 87

Do. 1 P.M. ... 88

Do. 4 P.M. ... 81

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 81

Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 82

Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 82

Do. Maximum ... 88

Do. Minimum over night ... 81

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Hailong* leaves for Swatow, &c.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 6. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m.—Bible Class, at 9
p.m.—Preschool, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor K. Klutke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

St. Joseph's CHURCH, Garden Road.—

In the morning, Mass at 9 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

8 p.m.—*Diamonds* leaves for Manila.

Announcement.

6.30 p.m.—Free Entertainment at Tem-
ple Hall, Stanley Street.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, May 20:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.3 p.m.—Confirmatory Meeting of Hong-
kong Fire Insurance Company.9 p.m.—Dramatic Performance at the
Garrison Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, May 21:—

10 a.m.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.9 p.m.—Dramatic Performance at the
Garrison Theatre.

FRIDAY, May 23:—

Goods per *Tigre* undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.

MONDAY, May 26:—

3 p.m.—*Alaska* leaves.

TUESDAY, May 27:—

French Mail leaves for Ports of Call
and Europe.

Noon.—Tenders for Naval Yard work.

WEDNESDAY, May 28:—

Dividend of 5 % on Shares of Yangtze
Insurance Association, payable at the
office of Russell & Co.

SATURDAY, May 31:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERSOF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, and FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.10 p.m.

BIRTH.

On the 6th April, at Clyde House, Red
Hill, Surrey, the Wife of JOHN HUDSON,
of Yokohama, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th April, at Lewisham, WILLIAM
S. LOCKHART, late of Japan, of Granville-
park, Blackheath, to GERTRUDE, eldest
Daughter of George Payne, of Astley-bank,
Lewisham-hill.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

OUR attention has been drawn to the
loose system still followed regarding the
accounts of the Supreme Court, and to
the total absence of any check upon the
acts of the Official Assignee in reference
to moneys placed in his hands. It may
not be generally known that things are
very nearly the same as they have always
been, so far as system, or want of it, is
concerned. People naturally supposed
that the events of last year would have
brought about the immediate inaugura-
tion of a system of check, under which
the Court, the public and the Official
Assignee himself would have been per-
fectly satisfied that further trouble or
danger from any quarter was impossible.
But this, so far as we can learn, is not
the case. An auditor has been appointed
—a Portuguese, assistant from the
Audit Office, we believe—whose duty
seems to extend only to a discovery of
the amount of cash received during the
month. The real danger—which lies in
the fact that large sums are continually
at the call of the Official Assignee—
seems to remain untouched. The
Colon is fortunate in the unimpeachability
of the present occupant of that post.
But, under existing circumstances, what
is there to prevent Mr. Plunkett's name
from being forged to a cheque? and if
such a daring transaction proved success-
ful, where falls the loss except upon the
poor creditors, who have hitherto been
metaphorically served with "more kicks
than halfpence" by the occupant of the
Bench? Pending the report of the
Commission regarding the Supreme
Court being sent in and considered, it
behoves the Executive, in conjunction
with the Judicial authorities, at once
to devise some means whereby absolute
safety would be secured for all moneys
lying at the order of the Official As-
signee, for whose actions neither the
Crown nor the Court appear to accept
any responsibility.The proposal made some time ago by a
wealthy resident of this Colony, to erect
a statue here in honour of Earl
Beaconsfield has been declined by the
Premier, with appropriate acknowl-
edgements. The noble Earl rightly thinks
that "stopped turn or animated bust"
raised on his behalf, in this out-of-
the-way corner of the earth, before
he has passed away from the scene of
his labours and successes, or even at
any other time, would be rather out of
place; and he has most sensibly suggest-
ed that the money should be expended
in a more useful way. This suggestion
reflects more honour upon the great
statesman than any statue could possibly
have done, as it will be the means of
conferring a lasting benefit upon youngstudents long after the present genera-
tion has given place to others. With
the money originally intended for the
statue, Mr. Bellios, after consultation
with competent advisers, has resolved to
establish four substantial scholarships in
Hongkong. There is probably not a
more worthy object to which public
munificence like that of Mr. Bellios
could be better applied than that of
encouragements to education; and we
entertain a hope that the task of raising
the Central School to the rank of a
College will most likely be accomplished
by such means, if other public-spirited
residents follow the laudable example
of the present donor. The sum funded
for the "Bellios Scholarships" is
\$5336.33, and the annual interest avail-
able at present rates will be over \$400
per annum. The principal has been vest-
ed in three trustees, viz. H. E. Governor
Hennessy, the Hon. P. Ryrie (senior
member of the Legislative Council), and
Dr. Eitel (Inspector of Government
Schools). Two of these scholarships
will be known as the "Bellios Medical
Scholarship," and they seem to us to
provide the means for taking the first
step in a difficult matter of educational
reform which has engaged the attention
of previous Governors, as well as having
especially attracted the notice of Mr. Hen-
nessy, and long been a favorite project
of the present Head Master of the Central
School. The Canton Hospital has for
many years shown how readily intelligent
Chinese youths take to Western medicine
and surgery; and it is passing strange that
Hongkong has never yet done anything
in this direction. Now, however, that
the movement has commenced, great
things may in time be expected from this
beginning rendered possible by the libera-
lity of Mr. Bellios. These two medical
scholarships will each be worth \$100
per annum for three years, and the con-
ditions of their award are as follow:—
That the Tung Wah Hospital nominate
six pupils of the Central School; that
examiners, appointed by the Trustee,
subject those pupils to a competitive
examination in the general branches of
an English education; and that the two
best out of the six pupils thus selected
and examined, be then attached to the
Government Civil Hospital for a regular
course of medical study, under the Re-
sident Surgeon and Colonial Surgeon,
for a term of three years

We believe most of the men who were wounded in the memorable Winglok Street raid have received some reward for the gallantry they displayed, a mark of recognition they were unquestionably entitled to, but strange to say P. O. Campbell, who was really the only man who succeeded in running one of the miscreants to earth, and is therefore, one would think, doubly deserving of reward, has not been so lucky. It is more than probable that we are indebted to Campbell for our immunity from a fresh attack, as had the rascals got off scot-free they would have been more emboldened to renew the experiment. Campbell was in the thick of the scrimmage, and displayed not only great courage, but cool-headedness which perhaps is of far greater value than d-g-nistic bravery; however much we may admire the latter, Campbell, as soon as he ascertained the nature of the disturbance, did not rush headlong into danger, but returning in haste to the Police Station, warned the others to arm themselves, and went back to the scene of the disturbance determined to do his duty in a sensible manner. He bears, we believe, an exceptionally good character for steadiness and sobriety, and has proved himself, over and over again, a most efficient and conscientious member of the force. We feel sure he has been passed over only through an oversight, and hope that justice will yet be done in his case. While those who are injured deserve our sympathy and some recognition, the successful man of the engagement should not be allowed to go "unhonoured and unused."

The following is the order of service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, (5th Sunday after Easter):

Morning Prayer, and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy vi.; Second Lesson, John vi. v. 22; Verse, No. 3 Monks; Psalms, Nos. 99 and 101 Monks; Te Deum, No. 16 Monks; Jubilate, No. 125 Monks; Anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains," No. 10; Hymn, "The King of love my shepherd is," No. 197.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy ix.; Second Lesson, 2 Timothy i.; Psalms, No. 102 Monks; Magnificat, No. 161 Monks; Nunc Dimittis, No. 9 Monks; First Hymn, "Rock of Ages," No. 184; Second Hymn, "O strength and stay," No. 12.

The usual fortnightly entertainment at the Temperance Hall will take place on Monday next, the 19th instant, at 8.50 p.m. Admission being free, except for civilians who will be charged twenty cents. The following is the programme:—

- 1.—Pianoforte Duet.
- 2.—Song, "The Old Arm Chair."
- 3.—Violon Solo.—"The Bird that once."
- 4.—Song, "Within a mile of Edinburgh town."
- 5.—Recitation.—"The Uncle."
- 6.—Song, Guitar accompt.—"A Bello a me ritorna."
- 7.—Quartet, 8.
- 8.—Song, "A Bello a me ritorna."
- 9.—Reading.—"A new Bab ballad."
- 10.—Song.

BOOKED FOR HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI:—

Per M. M. steamer *Yagis*, from Marseilles, April 20.—Mr and Mrs Morris and child, Mr and Mrs Anderson, Mr Carl Stibel, for Hongkong, Mr A. G. Wo. d, Mr Keller Boustani, for Shanghai.

Per steamer *Glenfalta*, from London, April 19.—To Hongkong: Mr J. E. Gornes, To Shanghai: Dr and Mrs Mawbay and child, Mr O Meyer.

The Export of Rice from Saigon up to the 23rd April, according to Messrs W. G. Hale & Co.'s Circular, was 2,838,284 piculs, of which 1,511,445 piculs went to Hongkong and 347,085 piculs went to Singapore.

We would draw attention to the important letter from the *Daily News*, which appears in our sixth page. It relates to, and gives the details concerning the Russian expedition to Merv, which will consist of from 2,000 to 3,000 men escorting an exploring party under the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinoivich. The objects of this expedition are to ascertain the most convenient route for a Central Asian railway, to discover to what extent the Amu Darya is navigable, and whether it can be restored to its old bed so as to flow into the Caspian. The expedition will go by way of Kaskand, Syrdarya, Tashkent, and Samarkand, and will follow the downward course of the Amu Darya in boats.

With regard to the proposed monster welcome to General Grant on his return to America, the following advice from Chicago, April 18th, are interesting:—

A *Tribune*, Philadelphia, special says: The Councils to-day continued the Committee appointed by last year's body to prepare for the reception of General Grant at San Francisco. Colonel Charles Thomson Jones, who made the motion, said the Councils had decided when he left here they would receive him on his return, and it would be done. The General said he expected to make Philadelphia his home in the future, and the Councils thought it no more than proper that the Councils should send a delegation to California to escort him home. He (the speaker) was going to California whether anybody else went or not.

A *Tribune*, Albany special says: In the Assembly, yesterday, a resolution was offered expressing pleasure at the honours paid to President Grant, and recommending that on account of the great services for his

past services, a committee of three Senators and five Representatives tender him the hospitality of the State upon his return.

CAPTAIN H. G. MORSE, who has been in the employ of the P. M. S. S. Co. for years, was the recipient lately of a high compliment, we read in the *Aka*, at Seattle, in the form of a presentation of a Jergensen watch. There was no special act that the Captain had done to call forth this evidence of appreciation as a Captain, but it was a tribute in recognition of his gentlemanly conduct as the Captain of the *Dakota*, which steamer has been running between this port and Puget Sound for several years past. Captain Morse had been in command of the old-style clipper trading between New York and San Francisco. In 1855, when Captain of the clipper ship *Polynesia*, en route for this city, his ship was dismantled by a hurricane. He rigged jury-masts and got her into port in 185 days. In 1874, while in command of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Alaska*, trading between this port and Hongkong, he saved his ship when she was struck by a hurricane, off the coast of Japan. His passengers, for his gallant conduct, presented him with a chronometer watch, which he now has in his possession. The watch presented to the Captain on this occasion was for his gentlemanly and courteous conduct, and as testimony of his being an able sea-Captain, and by the people of Puget Sound as a token of their esteem. This last present bears an inscription, as follows: "Presented to Captain H. G. Morse, of the steamship *Dakota*, by his friends of Port Townsend and Seattle, as a slight recognition of his many noble qualities. March, 1879." A personal acquaintance with the Captain, extending over many years, prompts us to say that a tribute of this kind could not be made to a better man than Captain H. G. Morse.

Writing about the Cotton Factory at Shanghai, the *Echo* says:—

The new industrial movement in China is of import to all the manufacturing communities of the world. Long ago the Chinese—or those classes among them which had been brought more immediately under foreign influence—conquered their prejudices against the locomotive and the paddle-wheel; but they obstinately adhered to the old forms of power and hand-loom weaving. Their next step upon the path of modern progress is to be the establishment of steam cotton-mills, in which, taught by the lesson of Japan, they will begin by employing European engineers. It has for many years been urged by men keenly conversant with the whole subject, that unless we adapted our fabrics and prices more to the Chinese market, the Chinese would ultimately take the business out of our hands. Even in the matter of patterns, our Conservatism has largely failed to please them. Therefore, they, or a section of the nation styling itself Young China, have resolved to open up fresh channels of native enterprise, and to create, in due season, a Manchester of their own. The commencement of this undertaking, no doubt, promises to be clumsy, and more fruitful in boasts than in results; but its promoters have the common-sense to perceive that, for three years, at any rate, they must work under English tutelage. But they threaten another innovation. They will cease, as soon as possible, they declare, from purchasing the raw material abroad, and rely upon indigenous growths rather than upon imports from Bombay. All this exhibits a tendency to bring the whole product, from the seed-pod to the perfected fabric, within the command of their own hands, and once set in motion, it can hardly be doubted the spirit of this enterprise will spread. Of course the economical and fiscal notions of the Chinese in connection with their latest industrial ambition are of the crudest; but they are a people who, if they have been sometimes slow to learn from others, have usually been beyond measure quick in profiting by their own experience. How far the general cotton market of the globe may in time be effected by the threatened rivalry is a question of the future; but China, as a region of steam cotton mills, instead of detective power and primitive hand-loom, will assuredly take a different rank in the field of manufacturing competition. We have nothing, however, to fear from her emulation, provided that we do not pretend to despise it.

Writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a correspondent, who, says the editor, has a thorough practical knowledge of the subject, sends the following reply to the argument in Mr Wilson's "Banking Reform," directed to show that the Eastern Banks have lost by depreciation one-sixth of their capital. On this he says:—"First, the Banks of Bombay and Bengal are not liable to pay a penny of English capital. They are Indian institutions; their capital was raised in Indian rupees, and the whole of their deposits and liabilities to their shareholders and the public are payable in rupees—they received rupees and they have to pay rupees; and as a rupee is a rupee whatever the price of silver may be, depreciation does not apply to them. We may say the same of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It is a Chinese institution, with branches in India. It was raised in China, its head office is there, and its capital is in dollars, and the great bulk of its deposits in dollars and rupees; not in any way affected by depreciation. It has an office in London, and has no doubt some deposits from the British public; but I venture to say they are a small item in the aggregate of their business, which is properly in the East; and if any of these deposits are used in the East, they are taken at their market value every six months as floating funds, before the profit is struck, and depreciation need not therefore break the heart of that institution. The other Eastern banks are in the same position, with one difference—their capital, that is the shareholders' capital, is British capital; but, as with the Hongkong Bank, their business is properly in the East, not in London; they do not profess to be London bankers. The great bulk of their deposits is also at the branches in the East, received and payable in rupees and dollars, and to which depreciation does not apply. For convenience and expediency their head offices are in London, and there they have also received deposits, but they form a small medium of the aggregate amount; and are, I believe, principally used and treated as the floating business funds of the London office, which are constantly moving to and fro to the East at the rates of the day, any balance remaining in the East at the closing of the books every six months being adjusted before the profit is struck. The British

capital proper, therefore, in the East of the Eastern banks which is subject to depreciation is only that portion of the shareholders' capital raised in London, which has been allotted to branches where there is a silver currency. This capital was allotted, so much to each, as a permanent foundation and reserve for which to commence business some twenty or thirty years ago, and was passed in the books at the then generally adopted rate of 2s. per rupee and 4s. 6d. per dollar. At that time silver was to all intents and purposes a standard metal, steady and reliable in price; and it was not then thought necessary to adjust this capital every six months to the very slight variations of the price of silver, any more than it would be thought necessary to adjust capital in Australia to the variations of gold. This money belonged to the shareholders, it was left permanently with the bank, and cannot be reckoned at all in the same category as deposits left for fixed periods and subject to withdrawal. On this capital the banks may have to meet a depreciation which formerly was never contemplated; but this is a mere flea-bite to the portentous sums which Mr Wilson deals in, and which are calculated to do such damage to institutions whose life's blood is their credit."

INCLUDED in the Civil Service Estimates for China and Japan there is an account of the pensions and the superannuation allowances which are granted to retired officials who have served at home and abroad. Amongst these we find the subjoined grants for services in the Far East:—Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell, Governor of Hong Kong, £1,000; Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister in China, £1,550; the Rev. M. B. Bailey, Chaplain, Yokohama, £68; John Campbell, Medical Officer in Siam, £90; Charles St. George Cleverley, Surveyor-General at Hong Kong, £73; W. H. Fittock, Consul at Ningpo, £507; J. B. Goddard, First Assistant in China, £38; A. J. Gower, Consul at Higo, £544; A. S. Harvey, First Assistant China Consular Service, £147; F. Harvey, Consul at Chinkiang, £420; H. F. Holt, Interpreter China Consular Service, £145; Sir E. Hornby, Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, £2,313; W. E. King, Consul at Ichang, £528; Sir Walter Medhurst, Consul at Shanghai, £1,168; George Morrison, Consul at Nagasaki, £860; W. H. Pender, Consul at Amoy, £702; E. Solbe, Interpreter, China, £149; B. Swinhoe, Consul at Ningpo, £490; P. B. Walsh, First Assistant in Japan, £86; C. A. Winchester, Consul and Shanghai, £316; G. A. Trotter, Clerk to Chief Justice at Hong Kong, £36; H. W. Parr, Harbour Master at Labuan, £50. The following are compensation grants made on abolition of offices, or reduction of salaries, &c.:—T. R. Colledge, Surgeon at Canton, £400; Rev. J. H. Gray, Chaplain at Canton, £160; Rev. George Hamilton, Chaplain at Foochow, £59; R. B. Jackson, Consul at Foochow, £900; A. R. Johnston, Secretary and Superintending Registrar in China, £500.

We are so well-provided with burglars here that a few words as to the best way of treating these animals when one does come across them may not be out of place. Dr. Coghill, who is Medical Inspector of the Coffee districts in Ceylon, has just had an encounter, with a scamp who had entered his house for burglars purposes, which is not without its lessons. A window had been left open because of the heat, only half a shutter being closed. At this the rascal appears to have made entrance. Mrs Coghill was awakened by hearing what she supposed was a rat upon her dressing table; and found the light was out. She rose with a view to re-lighting the night lamp, and groping towards where it stood, both her hands held out in front of her, she to her terror got hold of the arm of some one. She at once called out for help, and her husband, springing up from his sleep, and bewildered by her screams and the darkness, at first concluded she had been dreaming; but he was assured there was a man in the room, for she had touched him. Reaching the match-box, the Doctor lit a match, and by its light saw a man emerging from under the bed, evidently making for the window. Flinging down the lighted match and box, Dr. Coghill went for the scoundrel, a big, burly fellow of fully six feet, and they were at once engaged in a desperate struggle for the mastery. The Doctor hails from a good way beyond the Border, and boasts of a frame that would do credit to any Highlander, and for nearly a quarter of an hour, whilst Mrs Coghill was screaming for help to a household buried in slumber, the robber and the defender of the house were engaged in a sturdy encounter on the ground. The big brute of a thief struggled hard to escape, whilst his captor held him down in a grip like a vice, alternately choking him, and battering his head on the cemented floor, which must have stunned him to some extent. At the outset of the encounter, the ruffian managed to get the Doctor under him, but the latter, maddened by his wife's screams, made a desperate effort, and succeeded in getting uppermost. After the battery of his head had gone on for some time the fellow suddenly ceased all efforts, and began to feel with his hands in his waistcoat. Certain that his object was to obtain possession of the inevitable knife, Dr. Coghill, having no other means of saving himself from deadly wounds, gorged the brute's eyes, on which the latter, giving a deep groan of pain, seized the Doctor's wrist, but this was of no avail once more the hammering process was resumed, and at that moment a crowd of servants came in with lights, and secured the thief, exhausted as he was. Dr. Coghill at once recognised the man as an old jail-bird whom he, when Superintendent of the Convict establishment, had flogged, for escaping from a working party at Wandalea in April, 1875, whilst undergoing three months' hard labour. He had been flogged often before and since. He is tall fellow, half Malay, half-Singalese, and is powerful and muscular. He had forced open an almshouse within a foot of the bed. On the floor, upon the spot where the struggle had taken place, was found a large clasp-knife with six inches of blade all but opened; about one-eighth of an inch more would have enabled the villain to have made short work of the Doctor, and this he confessed afterwards was his intention, but the attack on his eyes had forced him to drop the knife at the critical moment. The scoundrel had the audacity to complain to the Chief Justice on his visit the next day to the jail, of the treatment he had received in the struggle! There is a Supreme Court sentence of several years against him; and he had also escaped from the jails at Bogambara, Manar, Galle, Korrnegallo, and Colombo. He now stands charged with burglary, forcible entry, and attempting to kill.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)
Saturday, 17th May.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF JEALOUSY.

Lum Yat-ting, a painter, was charged with assaulting one Wo Wai-nam, a fortune-teller who described himself as a doctor, and causing him to lose his watch, valued at \$7. It appeared from complainant's evidence, that he and the defendant were both enamoured of the same fair dame, and naturally some jealousy arose between them. The doctor seems to have been the favoured swain, and his less favoured rival got some other men to assist him in giving the doctor a sound thrashing, they way-laying him for this purpose as he was leaving the house of the fair one. The men then ran away, and the poor bruised doctor found that in the struggle he had also lost his watch, valued at \$7.

A chair coolie corroborated complainant's statement; the defendant's version of the story was that the doctor was the aggressor. His Worship did not believe this, and ordered this victim to the green-eyed monster, to enter into his personal recognizance in \$30 to be of good behaviour for one year, and further ordered him to pay \$5 amends to the complainant, or go to goal for five days.

STRAGGLERS.

Hussien Ali, seaman S. S. *Argyll*, was ordered to be sent on board his ship as a straggler; he gave an excuse for staying away that he had been drunk.

ASSAULTING A CHAIR COOLIE.

The remanded case in which Mr William Legge, broker, was charged with assaulting one Kwong Chun, his chair coolie, came on again to-day.

Yip Aka (P. C. No. 209), stated that he took the complainant to Dr. Ayres yesterday, and now produced the doctor's certificate, which was to the effect that the complainant had no marks which could have been caused last month, and that he had no signs of any recent beating. From instructions received witness had taken the complainant to point out the Chinese doctor who had been treating him for his alleged injuries; complainant first said that he was in the street and could not be found, and subsequently that he had no doctor, but that he had bought some medicine. Witness had also made enquiries at his house, and the people said that he had never been laid up; he had gone in and out of the house every day as usual, but they could not say what he had been doing. Complainant lived in an opium house.

Defendant stated that a few days before he struck the complainant he had given him particular instructions to be at the Hotel at 11 o'clock, and he at that hour failed to put in appearance, thereby causing defendant considerable inconvenience; subsequently complainant was found in an opium house.

His Worship inflicted a fine of one dollar for the assault.

PETTY LARCENY.

There were several cases of petty larceny, amongst others one in which a coolie named Man Aluk was sent to ten days' hard labour for stealing a piece of bread from a basket, the property of the Military Authorities.

ANOTHER WING-LOK STREET AFFAIR.

Li Ayat and twelve others, fishmongers and boatmen, were charged with being out without lights or passes in Wing-lok Street at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock last night. They all admitted the charge, stating that they were returning from the theatre. Fined 50 cents each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Tsang Asze, a carpenter, was charged with stealing 300 cash from a hawkers' basket at Praya East. He was pursued when detected, and jumped into the sea, but was finally caught by Chinese Constable No. 310, and taken to the station. He had been twice previously convicted for similar offences. He was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the first and last fourteen days in solitary confinement, and the rest with hard labour. He was ordered to be exposed in the stocks for six hours on the Recreation Ground, the day previous to his release.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*, Captain A. Symons, arrived yesterday evening with the London mail of the 11th April.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 8.—The Under Secretary for War, in reply to a question, said that a telegram received from Lord Chelmsford asked for further reinforcements but that Government awaits further details before any steps can be taken.

The Board of Trade returns of exports for last month continue very unfavorable.

(Indian Papers.)

London, April 29.—Sir Garnet Wolseley returns to England in May in order to serve on a military commission. The latest advice from Cape Town state that the garrison of Ekowe arrived at the Tugela River. Lord Chelmsford and staff were going to Durban. It is reported that Ekowe has been occupied by the Zulus and that Cetwyo has retired beyond the Black Umfolozi river. The report that the Boers threatened to detain Sir Bartle Frere is entirely unconfirmed. The obituary includes the name of Lieut. Colonel Northey.

Sofia, April 29.—Prince Battenberg has been elected to the throne of Bulgaria. London, April 30.—The result of the race for the 2,000 Guineas is as follows: Charbet first, Cadogan second, and Bay on d'or third.

Calcutta, April 29.—Bucktear Khan, our latest messenger to Yakob Khan, returned to Gundamak on the 23rd. It is reported on good authority that it has been decided that a mission, accompanied by 500 troops, chiefly guides and the 4th Gurkhas, will proceed to Kabul, but Yakob is making difficulties which cause delay in the despatch of this mission. It is asserted at Lunderkot that at our frontier line a large number of Mohmands crossed the river on the 25th and threatened Dakka. The Mohmands were sent against them and severe fighting ensued; many Mohmands being killed and wounded. Subsequently further reinforcements had to be sent out.

Simla, April 30.—News from the front states that Yakob Khan's affairs at Kabul are in a very bad state. There have been no preparations to hold the Ghilzai passes. It has been perceived that a body of the guard at Kabul are agreed with Suddans, and they have received one month's pay to acquiesce them. Numerous advances are

men and officers are reported. The troops in Tarkistan who threatened to plunder the late Amier's treasury have been appeased by a grant of fourteen months' pay. The Bhandakshan disturbances are becoming serious.

Simla, April 29.—The mother of the late Abdulla Jan, and widow of the late Amier Sher Ali, has returned to Kabul from Mazar-i-Sherief.

(L. and O. Express, April 11.)

It is announced that General Kouraphkin, the Governor of Kulkja, has been summoned by telegram from Turkistan to take part in the Imperial Commission, appointed to consider the Kulkja Question. General Kouraphkin, who will represent the Ministry of War, is well known as an explorer of Kashgaria and as an author of a military and political work describing his Mission to the late Emir, Yakob Beg, in 1875. Recently he has held the command of the Russian force stationed along the Kashgarian frontier.

At the meeting of the shareholders in the Eastern Extension (Australia and China) Telegraph Company the report was adopted, and a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 9 p. cent. per annum declared. The sum of £24,112 has been carried to the reserved fund, which now stands at £75,017.

Two fine steamers have lately been added to the fleet of the Hamburg line to China, the *Electra* and *Lydia*, which have been built at the Clyde by Messrs. Dubie and Co., Glasgow, and engaged by Messrs. Jamieson, Howard and Co., Glasgow. These vessels are specially adapted for the China trade, with all the newest inventions and practical arrangements. The *Electra* has loaded a full cargo, and left via Suez Canal for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The *Electra* accomplished on her trial trip ten knots, well loaded, on a very moderate consumption of coal. The *Lydia*, a sister ship of the *Electra*, launched about a fortnight ago, is now taking in her engines, and will be ready for sea at the end of the month. Both vessels have been built under special survey of the Bureau Veritas of the highest class. The dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 260 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 24 feet; gross register, 1,645-71 tons; net register, 1,042-23 tons; three decks, with fore-castle and poop, the latter containing the saloon, and accommodation for eighteen first-class passengers. Their cargo capacity is about 2,400 tons of tea.

The Chinese *Chong Affairs* at Berlin, Li Fong Poo, has left that city for London, on a visit to the Legation here. We are authorised to say that a statement which has appeared to the effect that he will proceed to Newcastle to negotiate for the purchase of a number of Armstrong guns for the Chinese Government is entirely without foundation.

We understand that a deputation will shortly wait on the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to represent the desirability of the Government recognising the cession of territory in Borneo made over to Baron Overbeck and Messrs. Alfred Dent and Co.

The Chinese Minister in London, the Marquis Tseng, has accepted an invitation to attend a banquet which will be given by the Lord Mayor on Easter Monday.

A telegram from Washington announces that ratifications of the Convention between the United States and Japan were exchanged on the 8th inst.

It is officially announced that the following ships for the Navy are being built in private and Government yards:—*Agamemnon*, 4, double screw, iron, armour plated turret ship; *Constance*, 14, screw corvette, steel and iron, casd with wood; *Doteret*, 6, composite screw sloop; and the *Polyphemus*, double screw, steel, armour-plated torpedo ram, all at Chatham. The *Ajda*, 4, double screw, iron, armour-plated turret-ship; *Bouncer*, 1, double screw, steel gun-boat; *Bullfrog*, 4, *Cockchafer*, 4, *Esprit*, 4, screw composite gun-boats; *Gadfly*, 1, and *Griper*, 1, double screw iron gun-boats; *Inselint*, 1, double screw steel gun-boat; *Nautilus*, 8, and *Pilot*, 8, sailing brigs; *Tickler*, 1, double screw iron gun-boat; all at Pembroke. The *Kingfisher*, 6, composite screw sloop, at Sheerness. The *Linnet*, composite gun-vessel, and the *Sieft*, double screw gun-vessel, at the Thames Shipbuilding Company. The *Miranda*, 6, and the *Phamiz*, 6, composite screw sloops, at Devonport. Another ship, the *Fincher*, 1, double screw iron gun-boat, is to be built at Pembroke.

The double-screw composite gun-vessel *Drauf* has been commissioned at Portsmouth by Commander W. H. C. St. Clair, late of the *Daedalus*, with a crew of seventy-three. The original order that the *Drauf* should proceed to China has been rescinded, and she will relieve the *Swallow* on the South African station.

The storeship *Tyne*, Commander J. E. Stokes, is at Woolwich, loading with a cargo of warlike and other stores for conveyance to the Cape and China stations. She will afterwards embark at Portsmouth the seamen and marines for China to relieve the crews of the *Lily*, *Moorhen*, and *Sheldrake*.

The *Nessey*, 4, screw-sloop, Commander Wm. M. Lang, recently arrived from China, will be paid off at Sheerness on the 21st instant.

The *Pegasus*, 6, composite sloop, Commander the Hon. H. N. S. Hood, has returned to Plymouth, after a week's very satisfactory cruise in the Channel. After a slight rest she will proceed to the China Station.

The correspondence and excitement in regard to India and China banks have been maintained, and in another column we give a report of the same. It is extremely unfortunate that the disclosures in regard to the value of assets in rupees were not made last year, but there is nothing in the constitution of the Oriental Bank Offices to warrant the enormous depreciation in the shares, which have been sold at £14 for the £25 paid-up, and only a few months since worth £40. Everything is very tranquil in the city, and there are no failures or even rumours to report at present.

The tea market as regards home demand has quieted down, and dealers have confined their buying to special wants, but there are large orders current for the Continent up to 8d. per lb. After the Easter holidays a brisk business may be expected. The export for the week is again over 1,000,000 lbs. of Congou, and the stock already is much under the average of former years, while the range of prices is considerably lower.

Mr Charles Henry Oliver, who left by the French steamer *Iravaddy* for Shanghai, has undertaken the duties of the English professor at Peking.

In compliance with instructions from the Admiralty, the *Encounter* of fourteen guns, which was on her passage to China, via the Cape of Good Hope, has proceeded from Madeira to Sierra Leone, and is thus available should any serious difficulty arise in

consequence of the action of the French authorities in taking possession of the island of Matacong. The *Encounter* is the largest ship of war of any nation now on the West Coast of Africa, excepting the United States vessel *Ticonderoga*.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro, dated March 18th (by telegram from Lisbon), state that the Premier has announced his intention to open negotiations for a treaty with China for the purpose of obtaining a supply of agricultural labourers. Brazil will send a squadron of instruction to China and Japan to accompany the mission for the negotiation of the treaty.

Advices from Amsterdam, (April 8th,) mention that in the final setting of the second chamber, Mr. J. G. de Bruyn, the new member for the district of Bois-le-Duc, adopted the interpellation of Mr. De Casembroot respecting the harbour works of Batavia. He wishes to know how much money will be wanted, and whether the harbour will be effective. He, moreover, wished to know how many lives had been lost in these works. The Minister, Mr. Otto Van Rees, declined to answer the question fully, but he assured the Chamber that the estimated cost—thirty millions of florins—would not be exceeded, and he further stated that the sanitary condition of the workmen was satisfactory.

Latest Mail Advices:—Yokohama (via San Francisco), Mar. 4; Shanghai, Feb. 22; Foochow, Feb. 22; and Hongkong, Mar. 1. The advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, were received by the P. & O. Mail via Brindisi, on the 7th instant, and from Japan, via San Francisco, on the 9th inst. The next inward French mail, bringing a week's later dates, left Marseilles yesterday, and will reach London to-morrow, two days early.

In the House of Commons (April 1st) Mr Goschen asked the Postmaster-General what had been the number and the amount of the penalties incurred by the P. and O. Company for late arrivals since the year 1874, when the present contract commenced under the absolute penalty system now in force, and what would have been the number and amount of the premiums which the company would have been entitled to for early arrivals of mails during the same period if the clause admitting such premiums, calculated as usual at half the amount only of the penalties in each case, had not been struck out by the Postmaster-General when the last contract was renewed.—Lord J. Manners in reply said, since the present contract with the P. and O. Company commenced, in 1874, there have been 17 voyages on which penalties were incurred amounting to £32,300. Had premiums, calculated at half the amount of penalties in each case, been stipulated for in the contract, there would have been earned by the company on 644 voyages, during the same period, the sum of £92,400.

THE QUEEN AS A WOMAN OF BUSINESS.

(Time.)

The celebration of the marriage between the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia on the 13th of March possessed one distinguishing feature in virtue of which it was unique. This feature was the personal presence of Queen Victoria in the midst of the bridal processions which, successively entering through the western portals, filed past rows of intently gazing spectators, themselves constituting, from the brilliant variety of their uniforms and costumes, one unbroken blaze of magnificence. The nuptials of the Prince of Wales and of the Princess Louise, held in the same building, were not, indeed, unwitnessed by her Majesty; but on both occasions the Sovereign sat apart, wrapped in the gloom of mourning for a grief of which the first bitterness could hardly be said to have passed away. Actually to behold, on the occasion of the wedding of her third son, the Sovereign, and to note the reception of mute but profound reverence which awaited her as she reached her place just outside the altar-rails, was to appreciate in some degree the reality of that hereditary monarchy under which we live. With slow measured step, whose silent cadences seemed attuned to the welcoming strains of music, her Majesty walked slowly up the nave, through the choir, till the *haut pas* was reached. No robes of state were worn; no diadem nor symbol of the imperial crown of Great Britain was visible in the head dress of white crape, intricately associated with a veil of the same material, that reached even to the ground. The blue ribbon of the Garter was the only contrast to the plain black and white of the costume. Previously there had advanced to their respective positions Princes of the Blood Royal of England, the heirs or nearest relatives of the great empires of the Continent, the most august ambassadors of foreign powers, the representatives of all that is ancient, wealthy, brilliant, and powerful in the peerage of England. The Queen of England alone was greeted by the lowest of obseques, and the profoundest reverence was done to her, not only by her nobles and her councillors, but by those allied to her by the nearest ties of consanguinity. When the bridal ceremony was over, her Majesty, just before leaving the nave, was observed to don an ermine cloak—for there was a nipping north-east wind without. The assumption of that robe by the Royal wearer was itself a high function of State. The collective efforts of four Court officials were required to place it upon her Majesty's shoulders, and one may be sure that there was no single stage in the operation which had not been carefully rehearsed and practised beforehand. A minute afterwards, in that spirit of thoughtful kindness which, as much as the throne, is the inalienable heritage of the Royal House of England, the Queen extended her hand to a distinguished General, who stood close beside, and who appeared almost overcome at the supreme honour.

Had the public eye been permitted to follow her Majesty from St. George's Chapel into the chambers of the Castle, it would have met with further illustrations of the splendour of the most sublime

rank and the proudest official authority in comparison with Royalty. The agents and emissaries of foreign kings and emperors were not admitted to the secret chamber in which the feast of Royalty was held; and the smallest of princelings was, for the hour, at least in that august neighbourhood, of more account than they. Thus it is that these great state-shows, which occur once or twice in a generation, have a distinctly educating value—they suggest the contact between the decorative principle and the working machinery of the British Constitution; they point out to us the fact that, whether we do or do not recognise the divine right of kings, there are times when, not merely in theory, but in practice, we invest the visible incarnation of kingship with a more than human virtue.

But though the English Monarch be the crowning ornament of the Constitution, personally associated more with ideas of dignity and splendour than of toil, it is a grievous mistake to suppose that the lot of British Royalty is, has been, or can be exempt from labour. All the assistance which energy and ingenuity can lend to the accomplishment of work, her Majesty, indeed, commands; nor without such assistance could the duties of her station be performed. In what, it may be said, do these duties, as a matter of fact, consist; and what are the relations which they involve between the Sovereign and her responsible Ministers and servants on the one hand, and the Sovereign and the mass of her people on the other? There is a sense in which it may be said not only that the Sovereign is, from a constitutional point of view, infallible, but that she is omniscient. No public event of any importance takes place, of the antecedents, circumstances, and character of each individual actor in which, the Sovereign is not accurately informed. The Queen never forgets a name, a countenance, or an incident. Ladies whose husbands are filling high, but comparatively obscure posts in remote colonies visit England, are invited to Court, are received by the Queen, and are astonished to find that Royalty is acquainted with the services and the successes or misfortunes of their own relatives, and the relatives of their lords and masters. The Lord Chamberlain submits to the Sovereign a list of names for presentation at Court. We are told sometimes that the Royal revision is a mere form. Never could there be a greater delusion. It is of course conceivable that there have been periods of exceptional trial when her Majesty has not personally criticised the details of the programme. But such periods are the rare exceptions. If the Minister of State who is responsible generally for the conduct of state ceremonies, lances—what indeed as a matter of fact he is far too well informed to fancy—that this catalogue of patronymics is one of empty sounds and meaningless vocables, he will err grievously. However low the tone in which gossip may murmur or scandal may insinuate, its whispered echo fails not to reach the throne. In the Arabian tales we read how Sultan and Grand Viziers used to pass their evenings in mixing with the masses, their identity the while being discreetly and impenetrably disguised. English Sovereignty does not practise impossible eccentricities, but it knows quite as much of what the multitude, whom it rules, thinks or says, as any Asiatic potentate gathered in the course of his nocturnal wanderings in the guise of mufli.

Where may we look for the channels along whose beds these constant streams of intelligence flow from the drawing-room, the senate, the club, the country house, into the very penetralia of the palace? What are the style and title of these Ministers the business of whose existence it is to carry such a succession of tidings? What the precise place assigned in the hierarchy of the Court to these faithful agents, who bring to the Sovereign the knowledge of things good and evil? Their names will to no purpose be looked for in any published list of the officers of State. In some instances their very existence is unknown to the world at large. At Windsor, at Balmoral, at Osborne, they may be seldom seen. It would be an abuse of language to speak of these loyal servants of the Sovereign as secret agents; but their operations are invisible or are ignored. For many years there was attached to the Queen a female attendant whose name certainly appears in no document of State; yet this gentlewoman was incessantly busy with the work of her Royal Mistress; was perpetually reading letters and suggesting replies; drawing up reports, sifting news, digesting information of every kind. On such occasions as she took her place among the other satellites of the Court, she was absolutely silent, apparently listless and indifferent, and a little deaf; but nothing which was ever traced on the tablets of that memory was obliterated. This aid to Royal knowledge exists no longer; but substitutes, one may be sure, are not wanting, and the close places of the earth are as little hid as ever from the Sovereign's gaze. Where knowledge is there will also be power; and a monarch's counsellors, who are the main source of a monarch's information in a thousand-and-one petty affairs of life, cannot be expected to be devoid of influence. But inasmuch as the identity of these counsellors is not known to the outer world, it is impossible to say what are the minor forces brought to bear at any particular moment upon the Sovereign. In all probability the name and nature of these agencies will never transpire. When the secret history of the Court of Queen Victoria—noble and blameless as it will prove—comes to be

written, as that of her predecessor on the throne of England has been written already, it will not be discovered that any individual member of the Royal household who fills an official position, such as that which Sir Herbert Taylor occupied in the Court of William IV., has exercised anything like Sir Herbert Taylor's power. Neither, to speak the plain truth, has her Majesty had at her disposal a mind of equal ability. Taylor was something more than a Sovereign's secretary; he was a statesman in a palace; and the fact, little known as it is, that after the death of his Royal Master he received the offer of the General-Governorship of India sufficiently shows the esteem in which he was held by the Government of the day.

The real equivalent, in the case of the Queen, for the offices which Sir Herbert Taylor filled in relation to William IV., must be found in the duties so indefatigably discharged by the illustrious Prince who died upwards of seventeen years ago; and the best and most historical evidence which we have at the present time of the magnitude of the business of Royalty is to be found in the record of the Prince Consort's labours. Now this is not an attempt to estimate the place of the Queen in the English Constitution. Nevertheless it may be well to preface some account of what she actually does, and of the manner in which she does it, with a statement of what she might and can do. 'Not to mention,' writes Mr. Bagehot, 'other things, she could disband the army; she could dismiss all the officers, from the general commanding-in-chief downwards; she could dismiss all the sailors too; she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores; she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall, and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany. She could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male and female, a peer; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom a university; she could dismiss most of the civil servants; she could pardon all offenders. In a word, the Queen could, by prerogative, upset all the action of civil government within the Government; could disgrace the nation by a bad war or peace, and could, by disbanding our forces, whether land or sea, leave us defenceless against foreign nations.' Let us contrast the practices with the theory. Just as, in the great affairs of State, the presence of a permanent under-secretary is a guarantee that, in some respects and within certain limits, there will be a continuity of policy between the outgoing and incoming parliamentary Minister, so does the knowledge of the Sovereign afford a small, but still a real, security that in matters of procedure and ceremonial, if not in financial affairs, the action of successive Cabinets shall be brought into some degree of mutual accord. The Queen may not aim at directing the policy of her committee of Government. But the occasions are frequent in which she instructs those of the members of that committee with whom she is brought into contact on points of order, formality, and etiquette. The Secretary of State in attendance, we will suppose, is conferring with her Majesty on some matter of imperial moment—it may be the despatch of a letter to a foreign potentate, or the supersession of some chief officer of the British Crown in a distant dependency. The statesman may be ignorant of the precise steps to be taken, of the technical details, that is, of the procedure to be followed. Not so the Sovereign. 'I can tell you at once,' remarks the Royal Lady to the perplexed Minister, and the official programme is fully and completely unfolded before him forthwith.

All, or very nearly all, of the more essential work that the Prince Consort did for her Majesty, the Sovereign does for herself; and she only succeeds in accomplishing so much because she addresses herself to it methodically. Thus, whether at Windsor or Osborne, or in Scotland, the Queen has special hours and special days for particular departments of her work. Family administration and imperial administration are the two chief heads under which these duties may be ranked. Her Majesty has extensive family connections throughout the whole of Europe. These she maintains by an active correspondence; and the whole of one day in the week is devoted to writing letters to absent relatives. There are other private affairs of Royalty not less exacting. All accounts, all bankers' pass-books, all estimates of expenditure, are, in some shape or other, personally presented to the Queen. Midway between this comprehensive class of occupations and the active duties of an imperial crown, there is an immense number of miscellaneous transactions to be disposed of. The officials about the Court are besieged by telegrams from the outside world; and it is rare indeed when, even in the depth of the long vacation at Balmoral, they reach a smaller daily total than fifty. A comparatively slight proportion of these enter the Royal presence; but those which do reach the throne invariably require consideration, and usually receive a reply. Thus it is that the Queen gives three hours a week, on alternate days, to the attention of telegrams alone. Closely allied with this work is that of the despatch of messages from the Crown to its subjects. In most cases the Sovereign acts in this matter entirely on her own initiative. If it was a domestic disaster, an accident by land or sea, an explosion in a coal-mine, a collision on a railway, the Sovereign would not, as a matter of course, confer with a Minister of State. But when the announcement made is of a weightier character—a bombardment of an important place, a military or naval commander is

time of war—nothing would be done without the approval of the Cabinet or of the chief of the Cabinet.

One day being deducted as above, for the despatch of the private business of Royalty, there remain five working days for the despatch of the business of the State. If any one wishes to form an idea of the manner in which the material for this imperial industry is provided for the Sovereign, it will not be amiss that he should be aware of what takes place almost daily in the great offices of State in London. The Queen can only be said to hear the postman's knock metaphorically. The letter-bags which make their way to the foot of the throne are boxes that have been carefully packed at the different departments in Whitehall. They are conveyed from the offices to which they respectively belong to Windsor, or Balmoral, or Osborne by Queen's messengers, as are the despatches to foreign powers. But the Queen's messenger, who is never sent on duty outside the four seas, is a much lowlier personage than the Queen's messenger with whom we have been made familiar in the novels of Charles Lever, and is, in fact, a trusty representative of the porter class with a salary perhaps of 150*l.* a year. What we may venture to inquire, are the contents of these black and red leather cases? Some are the letters of Ministers, others are drafts of documents forwarded for her Majesty's approval, and subsequently to be transmitted to the capitals of Europe. Others, again, are papers for the Royal signature, and of a character to which her Majesty's name may be appended on other occasions than in council. In something more than in theory the Queen is supreme head of every office of State. Most of the business conducted in these establishments is routine business—departmental work about the conduct of which there can be no doubt. Such affairs as these would not, it may safely be said, be referred to the Sovereign. But her Majesty would expect to be kept informed of any questions whose settlement involves fundamental principles of administration. The relation of the Queen to the Ministers and to the different departments of imperial affairs can scarcely be better described than by saying that while the Sovereign may not know all that is in progress at the Foreign Office, the India Office, or the Colonial Office, she demands that the means of knowing shall be always within her reach.

As for the official papers, which the reader may imagine are now on their way to the abode of the Sovereign in the custody of a messenger, whirled by the night express in the direction of the Scotch Border, or of the Solent, or of the most magnificently Royal castle in the world, they are of a very varied character. Some are copies of orders in council; some the ratification of measures passed in Colonial Parliaments; some Royal Proclamations; some documents that relate to the assembling, prorogation, or dissolution of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. Others, again, are forms for giving effect to treaties, for extending the terms of patents, for granting charters of incorporation to companies, for proclaiming ports and fairs, for deciding causes on appeal, for creating ecclesiastical districts, for granting exemptions from the law of mortmain. Then there are the private letters of Ministers to her Majesty; every parliamentary chief of every department in the State periodically reports himself and the condition of his office to the Queen. The penmanship and preparation of these papers is a task of some ceremony. Each one commences in the same way: 'Lord'—or 'Sir'—presents his humble duty to your Majesty.' Each must, according to the laws of an inflexible etiquette, be written without erasure or correction. None must be folded. Failure to comply with any one of these conditions would argue disrespect to the Sovereign. Naturally the Prime Minister has occasion to be in more constant communication with the Sovereign than any other member of the Cabinet; he is, in fact, the embodiment of the Cabinet in the sight of the Crown. In its relation to the Sovereign the Cabinet is an absolute and indivisible unit; nor can a Premier be guilty of an act more reprehensible in itself and in its tendency than when he informs the Sovereign of the specific causes of difficulty which he may encounter with his Cabinet. That difficulties exist he may, sometimes indeed must, confess to the Sovereign; but it is a fixed tradition of the Constitution that he should not associate the names of particular colleagues with the existence of these difficulties.

Meanwhile, the train, which we may assume is bound due north, and which contains the Royal messenger and his precious freight of boxes, has crossed the Border; and before it has arrived at Perth, day has broken over the tops of the Scotch mountains. Balmoral is reached at last. It is a sweet summer day, and the Queen is seated in the tent on the lawn, where she frequently breakfasts in the warm weather, and remains for hours by herself or with her ladies. The sorting of the contents of the colossal mail-bag will take upwards of an hour, and then her Majesty will be informed that all is ready. Many letters are left for Royal hands to open. Thus a foreign Sovereign, or one of the Queen's children, or it may even be one of her subjects, whom she honours with her friendship, has addressed an epistle to her Majesty, in the same way that friends, acquaintances, and connections write to each other in ordinary life. But even this communication only reaches its proud destination by a slightly circuitous route. The telegraph communication of the Queen or

Kaiser would first go to the Russian or German Embassy in London, would then be sent to the Foreign Office in Whitehall, and would travel from the Foreign Office to Balmoral in one of the above-mentioned boxes. In the same way will the letters of those members of the Royal Family who may from time to time be abroad, or for the matter of that at home. The Prince of Wales may employ the penny post in writing to an acquaintance. His Royal Highness has resort to the state-boxes when he addresses his august Mother, and the letter is usually enclosed under cover to the Queen's secretary.

There is not one paper in these boxes which the Queen will fail to examine. On many she will ask for more information; on some she will give definite opinions which cannot be confined within the limits of a sheet of notepaper. Here we have enough business to occupy all the working hours of every day in the Monarch's life. Yet even thus the list of her Majesty's engagements is not exhausted. She has an interview with the Secretary of State in attendance, and it is not improbable that she will discuss a little more business with him later in the day at dinner. Nor does evening necessarily or always bring the toils of monarchy to a close. Parliament perhaps is sitting; and miles away, at Westminster, there is a gentleman who will be busily engaged till the debate is over in sending to Balmoral short telegraphic bulletins of the progress of the discussion, and of the general feeling, if the subject be of an exceptionally important character, which it seems to evoke. Up to seven or eight o'clock this assiduous chronicler of contemporary parliamentary history has been in and out of the lobby and the House itself, clad in a gray frock-coat, with a superb flower in his button-hole. He is very active, very good-natured, and he misses nothing. He is, in fact, none other than Lord Barrington, her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain. When he strolls into the Senate again, after dinner, having exchanged the frock-coat for the evening suit, he may find there is nothing more to do, or, on the other hand, he may continue to despatch these relays of brief abstracts till the small hours. The Queen thus knows what has taken place in either chamber of the Legislature long before her subjects; and it is, indeed, only by a combination of expedition and method, of indefatigable industry, facilitated and economised by precise, loyal, and punctual service, that her Majesty has justly achieved the reputation of being a model woman of business as well as a pattern constitutional monarch.

JAMES M'CREA.

THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO MERV.

(Daily News Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.

Since my last letter I have received from a good source the following information as to the proposed Central Asian Expedition. Such an expedition will take place under any circumstances. If the Eastern Roumelian difficulty is settled satisfactorily, no hostile movement against Merv will be made, and the expedition will have quite another aspect. A force of 2,000 to 3,000 men will escort an exploring mission which is being prepared under the Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch to visit Merv and obtain information as to its capabilities and resources of every kind—no Russian officers up to the present time having visited Merv. It will be part of the duty of this expedition to examine the ancient bed of the Amou Daria, and make the necessary investigations in order to ascertain the practicability (or otherwise) of establishing water communication between the markets of Russia and those of Central Asia, and especially with this view the co-operation of the Imperial Geographical Society has been requested and will be given. Only in the contingency of the present critical phase of the Eastern question passing beyond the reach of diplomatic solution will any hostile expedition be sent against Merv. In such case it will consist of 50,000 men drawn from the various regiments which now comprise the army of the Caucasus, and which numbers 130,000 men of all ranks. The organization of such a force, and the necessary equipment for such an expedition, are as yet, I am informed, in embryo or scarcely at all advanced. In my last letter I mentioned that the opinion at the Ministry of War and at the Foreign Office, where this expedition originated and met with strenuous advocacy, is that the capture of Merv would be an easy and striking success. But that is not the universal opinion. Starting from its base of operations in the Caucasus, there are serious elements of difficulty there. The new territory added to this Government since the close of the war is stated to be in a melancholy condition. Oppression in various forms will sow the seeds of dissatisfaction and hostility, so that unless a more just and a wiser administration is maintained the new country will be a source of weakness instead of strength. Clearly consolidation is wanted, not extension—an improved and ever-improving administration rather than the constant acquisition of new territories at an increasing distance from the centre of influence and government. On every account it is to be hoped that the European difficulties will not become aggravated, and the dogs of war be again unloosed in the south-east of Europe; and, except in that contingency, the projected expedition against Merv will, as I understand, not now be carried out.

The contingency above mentioned has not been a purely imaginary one of late, and it is well known that the Emperor has said he will carry out the Treaty of Berlin, and having loyally said this, the plainest intimation has been given to his Ministers that he will not allow any proposals or discussions with any other view. Accordingly the Russian troops will be withdrawn from Roumelia and Bulgaria by the time stipulated in the Treaty. On the other hand, there is a well-spread feeling in 'unofficial' as well as official circles, that when the Russian troops are withdrawn from Eastern Roumelia disorders will arise, and consequent apprehension is entertained of renewed massacres, with the return of the Turkish troops, while there appears to be no security for the application of the reforms promised. The strongest impression has been created by a telegram from General Todleben, who had left for Odessa, stating he could not answer for the Russian army if fresh massacres occurred. Under these circumstances, such as peace is desired, telegrams were sent ten days ago not to demobilize the regiments at Sebastopol and Odessa, and proposals have been made for a mixed occupation of Roumelia. Pending the acceptance of such an arrangement, the army will not leave the Danube, and rather than suffer massacres to be renewed, war should be recommenced. With a well-known leaning to peace, the former alternative 'cannot and will not be suffered,' such has been the language used. It has been difficult to doubt that with a general desire to bring about a peaceful solution, and with intermediaries such as Lord Dufferin and Count Schouvaloff, with all their reasonableness, resources, and tact in conducting negotiations, some *modus vivendi* would be found that would be generally accepted. I trust, therefore, that there was a substantial basis for the information I telegraphed you to-day as furnished by a well-informed correspondent of the *Globe* at Vienna, viz., that the Governments most interested in the Eastern Question were agreed respecting an occupation of Roumelia by Russian, English, Austrian, Italian, and perhaps Turkish troops. Should, however, any or all such arrangements be found impracticable, whether owing to Turkish obstinacy, or any other insuperable difficulty, it is to be hoped that, by the appointment of a Christian governor, or in some way, a reasonable guarantee and assurance will be given as to the future good government of Eastern Roumelia. Moreover, it can scarcely be doubted that if—just as General Skobelev, when leaving Adrianople with the last of the Russian army, and receiving the Bulgarian deputation, with their Bishop, at the gate, leaving the city, exhorted them 'to obey their sovereign Sultan'—a similar line is adopted by Prince Doudoukoff Korsakoff in Eastern Roumelia, and the Roumelians are unmistakably informed that the Treaty of Berlin must be carried out in its integrity, while at the same time the English Commissioners unite with the Russian authorities in giving the fullest assurances that the just rights and liberties of the Christians shall be respected, it can scarcely be doubted, I say, that under these circumstances the difficulties at present so seriously apprehended might, in a great measure, if not altogether, disappear. The decided change that immediately occurred in the proceedings of the Bulgarian Assembly when they were notified by the President that they had the work to do instead of presenting addresses, is an illustration of what might be expected from timely and clear admonitions on the part of the Russian administrators of Roumelia.

With this question still open, the intended journey to Livadia, which was to have taken place about the middle of this month, has been deferred until next month. The idea at the present moment is (although nothing is really known on the point) that possibly further changes of intention may occur in consequence of the attempted assassination of General Drenth a few days ago. A large number of arrests is said to have been made, including four 'Conseillers d'Etat Actuel,' their wives, and one son, a student. The official rank of these persons is, I imagine, something like that of Privy Counsellor in England. It is higher than a 'Conseiller d'Etat' (simply), and confers the title of Excellency. I am informed that this is the first time persons of this rank have been thus arrested, and if such persons are really implicated in this nihilist conspiracy, it is indeed a grave matter.

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MR. TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

The *Nineteenth Century* for April contains a poem by Mr. Tennyson on the Defence of Lucknow, to which he has prefixed some dedicatory lines in commemoration of the late Princess Alice. The association is perhaps not very close. The dedicatory poem to the Princess runs thus:—
Dead Princess, living Power, if that, which lived
True life, live on—and if the fatal kiss,
Born of true life and love, divorce thee not
From earthly love and life—if what we call
The spirit flash not all at once from out
This shadow into Substance—then perhaps
The mellow'd murmur of the people's praise
From their own State, and all our breath
Of realm,
Where Love and Longing dress thy deeds in
light,
Assends to thee; and this March morn that
Thy soldier-brother's bridal orange-bloom
Break thro' the yews and cypress of thy
grave,
And thine Imperial mother smile again,
May send one ray to thee! and who can
fail—
Thou—England's England-loving daughter—
Dying as English thou wouldst have her lay
Borne on thy coffin—where is her grave

But that some broken gleam from our poor earth
May touch thee, while remembering this, 'Hail
At thy pale feet this ballad of the deeds
Of England, and her banner in the East!'

The 'Siege of Lucknow' has many fine lines and exquisitely conceived and expressed images. But, as a Home contemporary points out, Mr. Tennyson's greatness does not lie in his war songs. There is nothing of the rush and swing and hurly-burly of battle in his verses. His combats are the combats of ghosts, sheering the thin air and their own incorporeal substances, and not of men delivering real blows and bleeding real blood. He is less the poet of action than of dreamy meditation. A woman's ecstatic admiration of heroism, rather than the manly impulse to it, seems to find expression in his delicate and finely-spun verse. His poem is the perfection of literary art; it is full of fine perception and lofty feeling; but it lacks that breath of life which makes a song a weapon.

The poem on the defence of Lucknow is written in a somewhat uncommon and complex rhythm, and sets out with an apostrophe to the banner of England, which floated 'never with mightier glory than when we had reared thee on high over the topmost roofs of beleaguered Lucknow.' There then follows a description of the perilous situation:—

Frail were the works that defended the hold
That we held with our lives—
Women and children among us, God help
them, our children and wives!
Hold it we might—and for fifteen days or
for twenty at most.
'Never surrender, I charge you; but every
man die at his post!'
Voices of the dead whom we loved, our Law-
rence the best of the brave!
Cold were his brows when we kissed him—
We laid him that night in his grave.
'Every man die at his post!' and there
hail'd on our houses and halls
Death from their rifle-bullets, and death
from their cannon-balls,
Death in our innermost chamber, and death
at our slight barricade,
Death while we stood with musket, and
death while we stoop to the spade,
Death to the dying, and wounds to the
wounded, for often there fell
Striking the hospital wall, crashing thro' it,
their shot and their shell.

The dangers of the garrison from treason, from the mine of the 'murderous mole'—so Mr. Tennyson describes the Sepoy sapper—and from shot and shell and from direct assault—

Surging and swaying all round us, as ocean
on every side
Plunges and heaves at a bank that is daily
drown'd by the tide—

are all sketched in vivid colours. Then the poet works himself up into a keen tension of tragic feeling as his imagination bodies forth the terrible position of the British—awestruck but not cowed by the dark fate that lowered over them:

Handful of men as we were, we were Eng-
lish in heart and in limb,
Strong with the strength of the race to com-
mand, to obey, to endure,
Each of us fought as if hope for the garrison
hung but on him;
Still—could we watch at all points? we were
every day fewer and fewer.
There was a whisper among us, but only a
whisper that past:
'Children and wives—if the tigers leap into
the fold unawares—
Every man die at his post—and the foe may
outlive us at last—
Better to fall by the hands that they love,
than to fall into theirs!'

And yet the subject race was not altogether tigerish, for, like Abdiel, the Sikh 'faithful amid the faithless stood,' and to him the merited meed of praise is generously accorded:—

Praise to our Indian brothers, and let the
dark face have his due!
Thanks to the kindly dark faces who fought
with us, faithful and few,
Fought with the bravest among us, and
drove them, and smote them, and slew,
That ever upon the topmost roof our banner
in India blew.

Sad expression is given to the bitter truth that even in the case of brave men like these it is what they do and not what they suffer that the world will remember. Their fighting is the smallest of their trials. What wears them is being soldiers by day and sentinels by night—the incessant vigilance necessitated by a continuous series of alarms, assaults, bugle warnings, and 'ever the labour of fifty that had to be done by five':—

Ever the day with its traitorous death from
the loopholes around,
Ever the night with its coffinlike corpse to
be laid in the ground,
Heat like the mouth of a hell, or a deluge
of cataract skies,
Stench of old offal decaying, and infinite
torment of flies,
Thoughts of the breezes of May blowing
over an English field,
Cholera, scurvy, and fever, the wound that
would not be heal'd,
Lopping away of the limb by the pitiful
pitiless knife—
Torture and trouble in vain—for it never
could save us a life,
Valour of delicate women who tended the
hospital bed,
Horror of women in travail among the dying
and dead,
Grief for our perishing children, and never
a moment for grief,
Toil and ineffable weariness, falter'd hopes
of relief.

But the hour of deliverance is nigh, and the approach and advent of the Highlanders concluding the poem:—

Hark cannonade, fusillade! is it true what
was told by the scout?
Onward and Havelock breaking their way
thru' the fell mutineers!
Surely the pibroch of Europe is ringing again
in our ears!
All on a sudden the garrison utter a jubilant
shout,
Havelock's glorious Highlanders answer with
conquering cheers,
Forth from their holes and their hidings our
women and children come out,
Blessing the wholesome white faces of Havelock's good fusiliers,
Kissing the war-harden'd hand of the High-
lander wet with their tears!
Dance to the pibroch!—saved! we are saved!
—is it you? is it you?
Saved by the valour of Havelock; saved by
the blessing of Heaven!
'Hold it for fifteen days!' we have held it
for eighty-seven!
And ever aloft on the palace roof the old
banner of England blew.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per half ounce.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 2 cents each.
Newspapers, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 4 cents each.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.Z.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.Z.), Hayti (N.Z.), New Granada (N.Z.), Panama (N.Z.), and Venezuela (N.Z.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.Z.), Ecuador (N.Z.), Nicaragua (N.Z.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

West Indies only:—

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through a British office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tongkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Letters, 2 8 2 2
Registration, 2 8 2 2
Newspapers, 2 8 2 2
Books & Patterns, 2 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly of great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets not exceeding 10 inches by 14 inches.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title, and the date of publication, at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz. Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bones, &c.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title, and the date of publication, at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

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The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

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Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

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The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz. Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bones, &c.

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Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

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No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metal, samples of ore, samples of glass bottles, pieces of glass, adobe of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear the special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed, (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Vegetables, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

For British Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Gunners, Veterinary, or Chaplains.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sailing Vessels.							
Abbie N. Franklin	4	Howes	Amer. bge.	480	Mar. 6	Captain	
Advance	2	Spencer	Slam. bge.	385	May 17	Chinese	
Aleppo	1	Falconer	Brit. bge.	665	April 27	Borneo Co., Limited	
Alexa	8	Robb	Brit. bge.	424	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow
Alice C. Dickerman	3	Bugant	Amer. Sm. sc.	601	May 15	Order	
Annie W. Weston	3	Winsor	Amer. bge.	740	April 23	Order	
Bethoven	8	Haje	Ger. bge.	340	May 14	Melchers & Co.	
Black Prince	4	Rewar	Brit. sh.	751	May 4	Russell & Co.	Foochow
Chamron Kamrye	2	Stobbs	Slam. bge.	1886	May 15	Kin Tye Loong	
Cilnurnum	2	Beadle	Brit. sh.	225	May 24	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco
Delphin	5	Lilienthet	Ger. Sm. sc.	1173	April 30	Wieler & Co.	
Edith	4	Manson	Amer. sh.	928	April 30	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco
Edward May	4	Johnson	Amer. bge.	1187	May 15	Russell & Co.	New York
Freeman	2	Howes	Amer. bge.	884	May 8	Melchers & Co.	
Fulda	1	Basson	Ger. bge.	686	May 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Gauntlet	7	Lucas	Brit. bge.	483	April 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Callao
Gertrude	4	France	Brit. bge.	893	Mar. 10	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg
Golden Fleeca	4	Wiltshire	Brit. bge.	946	April 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Hattie E. Tapley	8	Tapley	Amer. sh.	862	April 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.	New York
Haze	4	Kvans	Amer. sh.	274	May 11	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Hendrik Ibsen	3	Daa	Norw. bge.	850	May 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Hermine	2	Meyer	Ger. bge.	1362	June 19	Vogel & Co.	
Highlander	4	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	219	May 10	Chinese	
Hongkong	3	Oam	Ger. Sm. sc.	481	May 16	Order	
Irene	3	Yates	Amer. sob.	407	May 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
John R. Stanhope	2	Ellisbury	Amer. bge.	187	May 13	Captain	
Juliane	3	Westmann	Ger. Sm. sc.	860	April 18	Melchers & Co.	
Memnon	1	Wass	Amer. sh.	203	May 9	Remedios & Co.	Manila
Nuevo Constante	1	Uriarte	Span. reh.	2293	Mar. 15	Russell & Co.	San Francisco
Onelda	4	Olyma	Brit. sh.	895	May 1	Stemmen & Co.	
Patris	5	Schultz	Ger. bge.	676	April 10	Wieler & Co.	Callao
Pheton	8	Scheel	Brit. bge.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.	London
Prima Donna	4	Luant	Amer. sh.	890	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Queen of India	3	Cary	Brit. bge.	341	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	
Rosebud	8	Collie	Brit. Sm. sc.	1090	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer. sh.	813	May 9	Kin Tye Loong	
Vesuvius	4	Cull	Amer. bge.	701	May 25	Captain	
Young Slam	2	Benadictsen	Slam. sh.	1202	April 25	Captain	
Zouave	8	Means	Amer. sh.				

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Cyclop	K D.	German	gunboat	480	6	80	April 22	Von Schuckmann
Lalwig	7 c	German	frigate	4000	11	4800	May 13	Paschen
Luise	6 c	German	man-of-war	1600	April 30	Scherling
Marquez del Duero	8 h	Spanish	gunboat	May 8	Lobe
Mosquito	8 k	British	military hospital	2681
Moorhen	7 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	April 28	W. Carey
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	495	4	50	May 6	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Richmond	7 c	U. S.	Flag-ship	2000	14	May 15	A. E. K. Benham
Sheldrake	7 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	May 15	J. E. Hays
Tukuba	6 c	Japanese	man-of-war	1080	May 9	Matsuura
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	Commodore Smith

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Owners.</i>
Fatchoy	168	Coulson	G. McBain
Fohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kim Shan	487	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co
Kiu Kiang	617	*****	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co
Kienchow	848	Browne	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co
Sie J. Jeejeebhoy	184	*****	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hayland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co
Tung Ting	314	Hawthorne	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co
Yotsai	160	*****	Kwok Acheong

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun H. Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-shou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	H. Wade
Sui-tsing	180	4	60	J. Calder
Tsing-tsing	180	8	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

MERCHANT STEAMER,		Hwakyuen
Ben Glac	for London	Ironoady
Braemar Castle	for London	Kiang-ohing
Europe	for Shanghai	Kiang-yan
Glencagles	for London	Kiang-tung
		Kiang-yuen
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS,		Lombardy
Forward Ho	for Shanghai	Orestes
Hamburg	German portue	Osborne

Agamethion	British	W. O. de Vries
Antenor	For London, &c.	Yehsin
Ohina	German	Yungching
Ohn-ee	Chinese	Yungning
Gwallor	British	
Hut-ee	Chinese	
Hoo-nan	Chinese	
Hoo-tung	Chinese	
Hakow	British	

MERCHANTS.

	Beatrice
	Begins
	C. B. Kenney
	Onny Sark
	Herman

MERCHANTS.

Corrected to Saturday, May 17th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

	Paid.	Highest.	Lowest.
Jan. 1890	100	100	100
Feb. 1890	100	100	100
Mar. 1890	100	100	100
Apr. 1890	100	100	100
May 1890	100	100	100
June 1890	100	100	100
July 1890	100	100	100
Aug. 1890	100	100	100
Sep. 1890	100	100	100
Oct. 1890	100	100	100
Nov. 1890	100	100	100
Dec. 1890	100	100	100
Jan. 1891	100	100	100
Feb. 1891	100	100	100
Mar. 1891	100	100	100
Apr. 1891	100	100	100
May 1891	100	100	100
June 1891	100	100	100
July 1891	100	100	100
Aug. 1891	100	100	100
Sep. 1891	100	100	100
Oct. 1891	100	100	100
Nov. 1891	100	100	100
Dec. 1891	100	100	100
Jan. 1892	100	100	100
Feb. 1892	100	100	100
Mar. 1892	100	100	100
Apr. 1892	100	100	100
May 1892	100	100	100
June 1892	100	100	100
July 1892	100	100	100
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Nov. 1892	100	100	100
Dec. 1892	100	100	100
Jan. 1893	100	100	100
Feb. 1893	100	100	100
Mar. 1893	100	100	100
Apr. 1893	100	100	100
May 1893	100	100	100
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July 1893	100	100	100
Aug. 1893	100	100	100
Sep. 1893	100	100	100
Oct. 1893	100	100	100
Nov. 1893	100	100	100
Dec. 1893	100	100	100
Jan. 1894	100	100	100
Feb. 1894	100	100	100
Mar. 1894	100	100	100
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Feb. 1897	100	100	100
Mar. 1897	100	100	100
Apr. 1897	100	100	100
May 1897	100	100	100
June 1897	100	100	100
July 1897	100	100	100
Aug. 1897	100	100	100
Sep. 1897	100	100	100
Oct. 1897	100	100	100
Nov. 1897	100	100	100
Dec. 1897	100	100	100
Jan. 1898	100	100	100

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪
„ Amc. Sugar cured „	250	220	花旗烟猪
„ Foochow, „ „	200	180	福州烟猪
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, „ catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
„ Roast, „	150	140	燒牛肉

" Soup,	"	90	80	湯肉
" Steak,	"	150	140	肉
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each		500	270	牛腳
" " corned "		300	2 0	鹹牛腳
" Head,	"	750	700	牛頭
" Heart,	"	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt	catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet,	each	50	45	牛腳
" Kidneys,	"	50	50	牛腰
" Tail,	"	100	90	牛尾
" Liver,	catty	80	70	牛肝
Tongue (dressed),	catty	55	45	牛肚

Calves' Head and Feet, wet	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
„ Chinese, . „	250	220	金華火腿
„ English . „	380	350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . „	170	160	羊牌骨

Leg,	170	180	羊腿
Shoulder,	130	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings,	70	60	猪臟

" Feet, "	110	100	猪脚
" Fry, "	120	110	猪雞
" Head, "	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, each	60	50	猪心
" Kidney, "	90	80	猪腰
" Liver, lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, salty	150	140	猪牌骨
" Corned, "	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, "	150	140	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, "	110	100	猪油

Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
„ Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
„ Kidneys, . . .	70	60	羊腰

„ Liver, . . . „	140	180	羊肝
Smoking-Pigs, . . . „	\$2.25	\$1.60	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	生牛油
„ Mutton, . . . „	120	110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180	120	牛核
Veal, . . . „	140	180	生仔肉

Capon, catty	250	200	生口 嫩鷄
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Doves,	each	110	100	班鳩
Ducks,	catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen,	doz.	100	—	鴨蛋
Fowls,	catty	180	170	鷄
Geese,	"	120	110	鵝
Partridges,	each	800	280	鷓鴣
Pigeons,	each	140	130	白鷄
Quail,	"	120	110	鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton	"	700	600	家兔
Snipe,	each	110	100	省城道
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	600	450	沙鷄
" Hen,	"	350	300	火鷄

Fish.					海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	220	200			肚魚乾
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	220	200			鮑魚

Bream,	100	90	鯽魚
Carp,	80	70	鯉魚
Codfish,	60	50	鱈魚
Codfish, Salt,	160	—	鹹鱈魚
Crabs,	100	80	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	90	80	墨魚

Dace,	90	80	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish,	70	60	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor	70	60	海鰻

" Fresh water	"	110	100	淡水
File Fish, . . .	"	80	70	剥皮洋魚
Fresh Flab, Large	"	180	—	大鮮魚
" Small	"	70	80	小鮮魚
Garoupe, . . .	"	150	—	斑魚
Gudgeon, . . .	"	110	100	石斑魚
Gurnard, . . .	"	100	90	紅角魚
Haddock, . . .	"	100	90	黃花鱈

clarrings, train	"	"	50	70	黃澤
"	amoked	box	\$1.00	—	烟黃澤
King Crab	"	each	180	—	蟹
Live Fish	"	catty	120	120	生魚

Lobsters,	"	"	"	110	100	龍蝦
Mullet,	"	"	"	110	100	鱈魚
" Red,	"	"	"	100	90	紅魚
Parrot Fish,	"	"	"	120	110	鸚鵡魚
Perch,	"	"	"	80	70	鱖魚
Pike,	"	"	"	150	120	鱸魚
Plaice,	"	"	"	80	70	鰈魚

Pomfret, White	120	110	花白鮨
Pomfret, Black	110	100	白鮨
Prawns	110	100	黑鮨

Lay,	"	"	80	70	琵琶沙
took fish,	"	"	100	90	石狗公
Loach,	"	"	180	110	青魚
dark young,	"	"	60	60	青魚

Salt water	160	—
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100

Snappers,	100	90
Snipe Fish,	80	70
Soles, Fresh	120	110
Tench,	120	110
Turbot,	180	—
Turtles, small, fresh water	500	—
Whiting,	80	70

Fruits.			
Alseurites,	catty	40	30
Apples, California,	"	500	350
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,	"	30	25
" " Manila,	"	60	50
Chestnuts,	"	120	110
Citron,	"	110	60
Cocoanuts	each	50	45
Currents,	bottle	400	350
Dates,	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried,	box	750	—
Grapes,	catty	80	—

Lemons, China,	90	80
Lichees,	50	40
" Dried,	200	160

Limes, Saigon,	100	90
Loong Ngan, Dried,	400	800
Lequat,	40	80
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	80	25
Mangoes, Manila, each	100	90
" Saigon,	50	40
Olives, green, caty	40	80
Oranges, (Coolie Canton)	60	50
" Dark Skinned,	100	90
" Sweet (Sun-woy)	150	—
Papaw,	50	40

Peach,	50	40
Pears, Tientsin,	120	110
„ Nanking,	100	80

" Runset,	"	40	—
Fine-apples, Singapore, each		100	80
Plantains, common	catty	30	20
Plums,	"	40	30
Frames, Dried,	bottle	300	250
Pumelo, Oblong,	each	80	60
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	600
Strawberry, Chinese	catty	50	40
Sugar Cane,	stick	40	—
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50
Walnuts,	"	100	90

Vegetables.		
Artichokes, Shanghai,	catty	60 50
Asparagus,	tin	450 400

Beans, sprout, . . .	catty	20	15
„ French, . . .	„	40	30
„ Long, Doliche, „	„	60	50
Best Root, . . .	each	20	15
Brassica, . . .	„	20	15
Brinjals, . . .	catty	20	—
Cabbage, Macao, . .	each	120	60
„ Turnip (Bohl) „	„	20	15
Carrots, (Canton)	catty	40	30
Celery, Chinese, . .	„	40	—
Celery, English, . .	„	70	60

Onions, Dried,	100	80
Fresh,	70	50
Cucumbers,	20	15

Curry Stuff, English, " "	60	60
Egg Plant, " " "	20	—
Ginger, " " "	40	35
Gourd, snake " " "	40	20
Green-Peas, young " " "	60	—
" " old " " "	80	70
Green Sprouts " " "	20	15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, "	160	—
Lettuce, Chinese " catty	25	20
" " English " each	10	9
Maize, Green corn, " head	20	—

Mint,	bunch	10	—
Onions, Bombay	city	100	80
„ Green	„	20	15

Parsley, Onions,	" "	40	—
" English,	" bunch	10	5
Potatoes, Japanese,	" catty	25	20
" Macao,	" "	80	25
" Sweet,	" "	12	10
Pumpkin, Green,	" "	20	18
" Yellow Flat,	" "	15	12
Radishes, White,	" "	40	30
Scallions,	" catty	25	20
Sesamum,	" "	80	70
Shalots,	" "	80	—

Spinash,	.	.	.	15	---
Squash, bottle	.	.	20	15	
„ bitter	.	.	40	30	

" hairy	40	20
Potatoes, "	60	40
Eams, "	40	80

G. ORLEY, *super*

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